son's Arrival.

cinnati Gazette, written on the battlefield on

till the enemy would be upon us.

THE SITUATION.

"Meanwhile there is a lull in the firing.

catch the angry rattle of musketry or the heavy

booming of the field-guns. Either the enemy

THE PANIC-STRICKEN.

more snugly behind his tree as he spoke.

the runaways all sought the landing.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL BUELL.

the 9th of April:

front of us?

them to battle.

GEN. O. O. HOWARD'S

Personal Reminiscences---The Battle of Brandy Station.

By Major-General O. O. Howard, U. S. A. (COPYRIGHTED,-ALL RIGHT) RESERVED.

XXIX.

Probably there was no gloomier period during our great war than the month which follewed the disasters of Chancellorsville. At least so it appeared to me. Then for the second time-Bull Run being the first-I entered with fuller understanding into the meaning of "the valley of the shadow of death." The 26th of May, 1863, an officer, high in rank and claiming to be a warm personal friend, wrote me with great apparent frankness and urged me to leave the 11th corps. I have his letter before me, in which occur these remarkable words: "The first thing they [the men, Germans and Americans] will do when placed in another disgrace to yourself, to the troops, to

all of us," &c. well-meant advice of my companions in arms; I then looked to the Great Shepherd for his care and guidance. The end-nay, the very carry out his purpose. campaign so soon to begin-justified my judg-

The feeling of the country at that time, North and South, was far from satisfactory to the patriots who had struggled the hardest and suffered the most.

The three months' and two years' men at the end of May were going home to be mustered out, making the army of Hocker some 25,000 less than that of Lec. The raid of Stoneman had been severe upon the cavalry horses; the terms of enlistment of many cavalrymen had expired; so that, when General Pleasonton, succeeding Stoneman, assumed command, our cavalry had been depleted at least one-third.

A DISMAL OUTLOOK. As to the outlook for the cause itself, when was it ever worse? The Mississippi above division of the 11th corps. A scouting New Orleans was still sufficiently in the hands | party had been organized. General Adelbert of the Confederates to secure for them a free | Ames, commanding an infantry brigade, depassage to Louisiana. Arkansas and Texas; the parted to proceed up the Rappahannock and back to get the assistance which he needed must be preparing for the grand, final rush that Northern peace-at-any-price men were, owing to fear of the draft, the financial depression, derwood's regiment formed part of Ames' com- time, probably about half past three in the Southern Confederacy, or they are puzzled by the increase of prices and hestile foreign influ- mand. His wife and little daughter had just afternoon, the two well-organized forces-Pleas- our last retreat, and are moving cautiously lest ence, becoming too numerous to be ignored. arrived in camp. But I was obliged to choose onton's and Stuart's-were facing each other. we spring some trap upon them. Let us em-Though the Queen remained friendly and firm, his regiment, deeming it the best fitted for But Pleasonton avoided any further engage- brace the opportunity, and look about the still English influence from high places was | the work to be done. * * "An engage- ment. He had already accomplished the object | landing. We pass the old log house, lately favorable to our permanent division; and ment is now in progress between our cavalry of the reconnaissance, having developed the post-office, now full of wounded and surgeons, tive Frenchmen, still Louis Napoleon had put there. I do hope this affair will be a success entire corps, and probably more of infantry; group beside it. The general is confident. and take advantage of our breach.

ing, he said, substantially, "No! the last elec- eral Ames." tion went against the Administration; the copperheads are gaining in strength; the enemics of the Republic everywhere are jubilant. It will not do to risk here the loss of this army. We have gone far enough. I do not speak as a military man from a military standpoint,-you, gontlemen, are better fitted for that,-but from my view of the political Brena." We returned, as everybody knows, to the old camps. Then came the fever to go home, the terrible newspaper abuse of us allsometimes of the officers and sometimes of the conduct of the soldiers. With it all were the old animosities, envies and jealousies and the newly-awakened ambitions. There was a constant rushing to Washington, for the purpose of interviewing Halleck, Stanton and Lincoln. The Committee of Congress, sitting to look after the conduct of the war, had hosts of voluntary witnesses from the army, and the foundations were then laid for unusual fame, for extraordinary reputations. It is refreshing to-day to review that batch of wise plans and critical statements which were evolved, being made after the events which they deplore.

THE CONDITION OF LEE'S ARMY. street, A. P. Hill, and Ewell-were not want- to the Shenandoah Valley. ing in ability or experience. They were trusted by Lee and believed in by the troops and people. Each of these commanded a corps. J. E. E. Stuart was cut out for a cavalry leader. In perfect health, but thirty-two years of age, full of vigor and enterprise, with the usual ideas imbibed in Virginia concerning State supremacy, Christian in thought and temperate by habit-no man could ride faster endure more hardship, make a livelier charge, or be more hearty and cheerful while so engaged. A touch of vanity, which invited the smiles and applause of the fair maidens of Virginia, but added to the zest and ardor of Stuart's parades and achievements. He commanded Lee's cavalry corps-a well-organized body,

of which he was justly proud. It took each army some time to get its artillery into practical shape. It was sometimes attached to divisions and distributed here and there as it might be required, but finally General Lee gave to his artillery a form of organization; putting together, for one battery, four guns instead of six, the usual number, he constituted a battalion of sixteen pieces. He placed fifteen such battalions under the command of Pendleton, who, in his own arm, rivaled Stuart in energy and experience. Habitually, as I understand it, one artillery battalion was assigned to a division of infantrymaking three to each corps. This placed six battalions in the reserve. Besides these guns there were thirty of light artillery or horse artillery attached to the cavalry. The total number of guns for Lee's service with his army in the field were, then, 270 pieces.

I am inclined to believe that Lee's effective force in the outset reached the number which General Hooker gave it, by comparing several ions, we have for A. P. Hill's corps 35,000-Heth 10,000, Pender 10,000, Anderson 15,000; for Longstreet's, 31,000-McLaws 12,000, Hood 12,000, Pickett 7,000; for Ewell's, 31,000-Rodes for the cavalry, horse artillery, and artillery

use by Southern writers of the word "effect- haste and rush to the conflict. For a few min-Ive." When the "effective" force counts only | utes there was a fearful contest between Davis' the number of rifles actually in hand, we can understand why the number of our enemies organizations on both sides being in considerbecomes so limited in their reports. We al. | able disorder, and the men using their pistols ways dealt more liberally than they with our and sabers. Numbers, however, prevailed, and morning reports counting in far more than | the 8th New York was driven back in confuthe rifles which could be mustered.

HOOKER'S ARMY. small corps, besides his artillery. John F. paign. Reynolds commanded the 1st, Hancock the 2d, in each corps-some had more and some less-

other effort to turn our flank, similar to that of ene could move troops faster than Stuart,—about companiment. Title page in five colors, reprethe year before which ended in the battle of 10 o'clock of the day, he assumed the offensive senting a stirring battle scene, worth alone the Antietam; a gentleman from Philadelphia, against Pleasonton; for at that hour Pleasonton price of book. Price, postpaid, ninety cents. S. Brainard's Sons, were in our hands had come to that conclusion. | ceed in defeating or driving back Pleasonton's | CHICAGO, ILL.

Governor Curtin, the chief executive of Penn- line. His most desperate charges in front and publicly and given editorial opinions and ad-Hooker, however, seems to have had no and close upon Brandy Station. valid evidence from his scouts till about the 28th of May that Lee contemplated a movement. Even then everything opposite our pickets appeared to be in statu quo. On the 5th of June I rode from my headquarters, then near Brooks' Station on the Acquia Creek Railway, to General Hooker's headquarters, and returning made a note that the day before there was cannonading near Fredericksburga sort of a reconnaissance in force on our part, with an attempt to lay a bridge; that some brigades of the enemy were reported moving off, but that as soon as our troops began to show signs of making a crossing their brigades reappeared. It was the very afternoon of my ride to headquarters (the 5th of June) that the bridges were thrown over the Rappahannock, near Franklin's crossing. There was some resistance, but only by skirmishers. The same method was pursued as at the Fredericksburg battle, and the sending

over soldiers in boats served to dislodge the enemy's pickets and secure the crossing. Early the 6th of June General Howe, of the 6th corps, moved his division to the enemy's position will be to look behind them, and the | side and made ready to advance, but our genaccidental discharge of a musket in the rear | eral's orders from Halleck were so positive not will produce another panic, another disaster, to move over to attack in that quarter that it was impossible by a simple demonstration long to deceive Lee. At first Lee did bring back I would not believe it; I courted another some troops, put them in readiness to withtrial for the command other than that of the stand Howe, and sent checking orders to other terrible Wilderness. I was then obliged to of his forces which were already en route toraise my eyes above the criticisms and the ward the west. But very soon Howe's movement was plainly seen to be but a demonstration, and, so believing, General Lee went on to

CONFEDERATE CONCENTRATION AT CULPEPER. up to his assistance. But it was yet behind. his cavalry was watching the Rappahannock, to receive no assistance from that direction. with his headquarters not far from Culpeper. Howe's demonstration for the same point. Cul- him W. H. F. Lee's command, came near, to re-

point of a new departure.

I have, dated the 10th of June, afford a glimpse of the situation. Colonel Underwood commanded the 33d Massachusetts, of Steinwehr's attack Stuart or intercept one of his raids. Un- from Buford and Russell. In a very short is to crown the day's success and save the ready to go on some expedition to the north of ton now slowly withdrew across the Rappahan- fresh troops!' A great crowd is collected Mississippi, to whom the 14th surrendered. I remember well the feelings displayed and us. Particulars of the engagement have not nock, reaching the other side before dark and around the building-all in uniforms, most of at General Hooker's council of war just before | Sedgwick's corps (Russell's) is also with Pleas- | Hooker. He had lost, in killed, wounded and | troops in the front so sorely! we returned from Chancellorsville. General onton, who new commands our cavalry. A missing, about 600 men, and also two pieces of Sickles, then the able commander of the 3d division of the same corps is still across the artillery. Stuart's loss was fully equal to ours. corps, was very frank. Though our army was river below Fredericksburg. * * Our This conflict, mainly a cavalry engagement, at still so strong, much of it as yet unburt, and own guns cover these troops and they can stay the beginning of the campaign, hard as it may well make our cheeks tingle. There are though the other general officers thought it | there in safety as long as they please. Harry | seems to have been, was of decided advantage | not less than 5,000 skulkers lining the banks! wise to give the foe another trial before retir- Stinson, my aid-de-camp, has gone with Gen- to our cavalry, for, under good leadership, it Ask them why they don't go to their places in

> time in putting his cavalry into excellent con- ates. Ever after, during the campaign, the looks as if that would be the very last thing ward! Let every order be forward. June Lee joined him near Culpeper, when standing bodies of infantry undertaking to hunt up their men, storming, coaxing, comwith a smile he said, as he pointed to Longstreet's corps, "Here I am with my friends, according to your invitation." The next day, in the open country, not far from Brandy Station, upon ground well fitted for the purpose, | To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Stuart caused his whole cavalry force to pass in review before his general-in-chief. It is said that Stuart, in such presence, was not content with a simple review, but drilled his brigades

using his light artiflery. After these exercises, Stuart placed his headquarters upon a knoll called Fleetwood Hill, situated to the north of Brandy Station.

Three brigades were in bivouac near him, viz., those of Robertson, W. H. F. Lee (son of General Robert E. Lee), and Wade Hampton. The mounted artillery was also in this neighborhood. Jones' brigade was sent to continue its guard of the upper crossings of the Rappa-We could gather little hope from the splendid | hannock. The remaining portion of the Concondition of Lee's army. It had been reorgan- federate cavalry, under Colonel Munford, comized. Its numerous brigades were grouped manding it in the absence of Fitzhugh Lee, into divisions and the divisions into four army | who was ill at the time, was encamped along corps. Stonewall Jackson, it is true, was no | the route which Lee's columns were soon to more, but the three licutenants-General Long- take when they should march from Culpeper

PLEASONTON'S PLANS.

separating from Gregg, was instructed to people with them. branch off to the left and reconnoiter the routes | It has always appeared to me that the utter south of the river, to see if any portion of Lee's | indifference so many of us feel in regard

Pleasonton's plan. Davis.

STUART DRIVEN BACK.

At this time Davis rushed on and came near 10,000, Early 9,000, Ed. Johnston 12,000, This capturing several of Stuart's batteries. Almakes a total of 97,000 men, leaving but 11,000 though completely surprised, Jones (fortunately for him) was enabled, by the cover of a thick wood which delayed the march of the We must guard ourselves against the free 8th New York, to mount his men in great head of column and Jones' brigade, the sion. While General Davis was working with all his might to rally the retiring regiment, he received a severe wound, which caused his In the midst of our depressions it was not death. But in a few moments the tables were deemed possible to cut out and cut down our | turned, when the next regiment - Colonel reduced brigades and regiments. It might Farnsworth's 8th Illinois-made a vigorous have destroyed our existing morale. And I charge, drove back Jones' brigade, and sucthink General Hooker, like McClellan, enjoyed | ceeded in carrying off a valuable part of the maneuvering several independent bodies. At enemy's baggage, which, by a good fortune, any rate, he had the awkward number of eight | contained a copy of General Lee's plan of cam-

The conflict was renewed by the use of the Sickles the 3d, Meade the 5th, Sedgwick the | Confederate artillery, which after its narrow 6th, Howard the 11th, Slocum the 12th, and escape had hurried to a favorable position and of \$4 per month arrears and \$6 per month since Pleasonton the cavalry; while Hunt had gen- opened fire. Little by little Buford's entire then. I have asked for an increase, but the eral charge of the artiflery. We had, then, in division, supported by Ames' infantry, was de-May, 1863, an average of about 11,000 infantry | ployed and worked slowly forward. Buford's 2d brigade was just outflanking the force in its enlistment. After passing through Andersonin the neighborhood of 4,500 cavalry ready for front, when Stuart came on from Fleetwood the field, and 8,000 artillery with 387 guns- with a part of his command. As soon as the making up an effective force of about ninety | swiftest horses had carried the news of Pleasthousand of all arms. Behold, then, the two armies thus organized on opposite sides of the Rappahannock!

Rumors had reached us soon after our defeat Rumors had reached rumors had reached at the rumors had reached rumors had reached rumors ha that the Confederate authorities proposed an- Brandy Station. As soon as possible, -and no full sheet-music size, with piano or organ ac-

sylvania, thinking it probable, had by procla-mation endeavored to stir up his patriotic citizens to renewed efforts and sacrifices; the desperate effort was arranging his lines accordever-watchful press had discussed the matter | ingly, when his signal officer, who communicated by flags with Fleetwood Hill, informed vice based on the abundant rumors. General him that another large force was in his rear

GREGG AT BRANDY STATION. Of course it was Gregg executing the orders which he had received. It appears that Colonel Percy Wyndham, an English officer who served with us during the war, commanded this day the leading brigade of Gregg's column. He at first, by his skirmishers, surprised the station and took a train of cars. But Confederate Robertson's brigade being well in hand, reseized the station before it was secured. Immediately Wyndham, using a section of artillery and the 1st Maryland regiment, succeeded dislogging the Confederates again and in capturing the station, while Gregg's other brigade - Kilpatrick's-made a rush for Fleetwood Hill. The hill was taken and for a time firmly held against the most desperate efforts of Robertson to regain it. Three of the enemy's guns were taken and many prisoners, when Stuart, who, with true military instinct. had at once, on getting the message, turned back every thing, except his smallest brigades,which skillfully made a show of force from Pleasonton's front,-came upon Wyndham's and Kilpatrick's brigades, now considerably exhausted and in some disorder, with the suddenness of a thunderbolt. At first he dislodged them from the hill, but they were quickly reformed, and again entered into the conflict with boldness and success. It would be difficult to describe this even-handed fight, where sabers and pistols were freely used; horseman. met horseman in personal combat, and several pieces of artillery were taken and retaken. Large numbers were killed and wounded, the loss being about equal on both sides. Gregg had hoped that Russell's infantry would get The facts were, though the Confederate lines He looked, too, for the return of Duffie, hoping appeared so fully occupied, that Lee's forces | that that officer might have heard the artillery had for some days been in motion. Stuart with | and turned back to aid him. He was destined Stuart managed at last to retake the hill, and Longstreet's corps was concentrating there and | also to drive Wyndham from Brandy Station. Ewell en route. Lee himself started, after Just then Pleasonton, pushing steadily before peper was to be to him, as we shall see, the store once more the equilibrium. But before his columns were joined and the conflict re-Besides Howe's reconnaissance, General newed Gregg saw the approach of a corps of infantry, which had been hurried along upon alry supported by infantry. Some lines which | a train of cars, and which Lee had sent the instant that he heard of Stuart's surprise and desperate fight.

PLEASONTON WISELY RETIRES.

We now know that it was Ewell's entire | For the first time since sunrise you fail to corps. Seeing Redes' division, followed by Early's, leaving the train, Gregg promptly fell had been able to take the offensive and hold its | the line: 'Oh! our regiment is all cut to own against equal if not superior numbers of pieces.' 'Why don't you go to where it is formdition, had written General Lee entreating him | brigades of cavalry rivalled each other in des- | he would want to do. to come and give it a review. On the 7th of perate charges, and in often meeting and with- "Officers are around among them, trying to turn our flanks.

[To be continued.]

A Word for the Regulars.

As I read in THE TRIBUNE the letters of comrades reciting their military experiences, I am reminded that there was a time when the slightest aliusion to "the army" would kindle and exercised them in a sham fight, freely enthusiasm in every true lover of his country. by all your love of country, by all your hatred Have we an army now; and if so, is it not as much of a Union army as it was in 1812-'15, in 1846-'48, or even in 1861-'65? Yet, how seldom does one ever hear anything about it, or see anything but the merest little paragraph stuck in the remotest corner of a newspaper. And the people of the country seem to know little and to care very much less about the army of the Union-its strength, efficiency, personnel, or any details of any branch of the service. How many of our citizens can affirm positively of the number of regiments in any arm of the service, or can say who is commanding officer of this or that regiment, or where any particular command is stationed? In fact, it seems as though the army was something aside and apart from the body of the Nation, in which we, for some reason, took On our side, Pleasonton assembled his com- very little interest. And it is true that the mand, consisting of three divisions, under Regular army has always been exactly in that there is a rustle among the runaways. It is! Buford, Gregg and Duffie, and waited for category. The officers of the army-and of the it is! You see the gleaming of the gun-barrels, the two brigades of infantry which I have navy as well-have had the best advantages named (Ames' and Russell's) to join him. Then, of education and culture, and those of the navy, down the opposite side of the river glimpses of without any accurate knowledge of Stuart's in addition, have had the advantage of life in the steady, swinging tramp of trained soldiers. Whitfield, 9th Mississippi." General Chalmers whereabouts, and none whatever of the pres- all parts of the world, and so the officers of the A division of Buell's army is here! And the ence of Confederate infantry in that vicinity, Nation's defenders have formed, in a sense, a men who have left their regiments on the field he divided his force-at first into two col- sort of an aristocracy. On the other hand, it is said, and perhaps truly, that those below the | May it parch their throats, as if they had been Buford's division, aided by Ames' brigade, rank of commissioned officers are, many of breathing the simoon! was to pass the Alexandria Railroad and force | them, of indifferent personal character; that a crossing of the Rappahannock at Beverly very few are of native birth, so that there is Ford, while the second column, containing the | no personal interest felt in them or in any parremainder of the troops, was to pass the river | ticular troop, battery, company or regiment. below the railroad at Kelley's Ford. Gregg, And, finally, it is seldom that any considerable supported by Russell, was ordered to move di- body of our soldiers are quartered where they rectly toward Brandy Station, while Duffie, can become acquainted with the people, or the

army was in motion upon them. Such was to our army-or navy, for that matter (Have we a navy?)—is altogether wrong. It is favored with a heavy fog, the columns crossed | world, I think; especially in continental Euthe river with scarcely any opposition. Con- rope, and probably in the United Kingdom. federate Jones' picket posts were captured or | The conditions, I confess, are quite different. dispersed by Buford's leading brigade. This In some of these countries every man has brigade was in charge of Colonel B. F. Davis, served, is serving, or will serve, and so has a (the colonel of the 8th New York cavalry,) which personal interest in some particular organiza- Buell's army) on the dozen or so transports at this time led the column. Davis was a class- tion. Some regiments have a history running that have been tied up along the bank. mate of mine at West Point and a distant | back perhaps a century or two; or they have relative of Jeff Davis. Without giving any some particular popular nickname, complireasons for his course, he remained steadfastly mentary or otherwise, which designation is that all who were soldiers of the Republic in live long and prosper.

JOHN L. TITCOMB, Late Capt., 88th U. S. Inf. ENGINEER CAMP, LARAMIE CO., WY.

Survived Andersonville, but was he Sound at Muster? To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

At the battle of Chattanooga, while on the picket-line, I was captured by the rebels and confined in rebel prisons eighteen menths and seven days. After the war I applied for pension. It took seven years to secure a pension Peusion Office want a thousand and one things, such as doctor's statement of condition prior to enlistment. After passing through Anderson, much good. We didn't yet know why Lew rear and flank, I suddenly struck the 9th Misville, just think of it!

SAMUEL JACOBS. BEVERLY, ILL. Co. F, 78th Illinois Vols.

136 State street.

THE SHILOH CAMPAIGN Last Act of Sunday's Battle---Neltainly did wish one or two might drop behind ing under the hill at the river's edge.

soon had reason to remember that, if not The following description of the closing 'Still in their ashes live the wonted fires,' scenes of Sunday night at Shiloh is from

at least still in the fragments lived the ancient Whitelaw Reid's ("Agate's") letter to the Cin- valor that had made the short-lived rebel successes already cost so dear.

THE GUNBOATS OPEN FIRE.

THE CLOSE OF SUNDAY'S FIGHT. "We have reached the last act in the tragedy tinued. Suddenly new actors entered on the of Sunday. It is half-past 4 o'clock. Our front line of divisions has been lost since half-past 10. Our reserve line is now gone, too. The rebels occupy the camps of every division save that of W. H. L. Wallace. Our whole army is crowded in the region of Wallace's camps, and to a circuit of one-half to two-thirds of a mile around the Landing. We have been falling back all day. We can do no more. The next repulse puts us into the river, and there are not transports enough to cross a single division bluff as if on purpose for their shells. "Lew Wallace's division might turn the tide

for us-it is made of fighting men-but where is it? Why has it not been thundering on the killed a couple of hours before), and to comright for three hours past? We do not know yet that it was not ordered up till noon. Buell is coming, but he has been doing it all day, and all last week. His advance-guard is across the river now, waiting ferriage; but what is an advance-guard, with 60,000 victorious foes in "We have lost nearly all our camps and camp equipage. We have lost nearly half our field artillery. We have lost a division general and two or three regiments of our soldiers as prisoners. We have lost-how dreadfully we are afraid to think-in killed and wounded. The hospitals are full to overflowing. A long ridge bluff is set apart for surgical uses. It is covered with the maimed, the dead and dying. And our men are discouraged by prolonged defeat. Nothing but the most energetic exertion, on the part of the officers, prevents them from becoming demoralized. Regiments have lost their favorite field-officers; companies the captains whom they have always looked to, with that implicit faith the soldier learns, to lead

"The enemy suddenly slackened his fire. His grand object had been defeated; he had not finished his task in a day; but there is evidence that officers and men alike shared the confidence that their morning assault would be

from Anamosa, Iowa, under date of May 25, 1884, refers as follows to the operations of his regiment after Tuttle's withdrawal:

though we had sympathy and help in the field and that of General Stuart not far from Cul- fact that not only was Stuart's command in which constitutes the "Pittsburg" part of the by his brigade in the battle of Shiloh, he says ever, we were again formed on the elevation from the Comte de Paris and other representa- peper. General Ames with his brigade must be the neighborhood of Culpeper, but also an Landing. General Grant and staif are in a the 12th and 14th Iowa were captured with across the ravine, in a line with the rest of Hilinto Mexico a reserve of his troops and the worth the mention. I understand that Stuart and, further, he had in his possession the formal we can hold them off till to-morrow; then 14th, as you will perceive by reading the inincipient monarchy of Maximilian to favor was completely surprised just as he was getting plans of Lee's campaign. Therefore, Pleason- they'll be exhausted, and we'll go at them with closed letter from Colonel F. E. Whitfield, 9th stored, and poured another volly into us, and

the opinions entertained by our military men | yet come to hand. One brigade of General | sending his important report to General | them with guns. And yet we are needing | m.), General Bragg, who had been conducting the fight in front of Tuttle's brigade, says: "Finding that nothing could be done here, after hours of severe exertion and heavy losses, "On the bluffs above the river is a sight that and hearing of the fall of our commander, who was leading in person on the extreme right * * I moved rapidly to the right. Here

> parts, without a common head. * * * These troops were soon put in motion, respond-The story is that Stuart, having spent much | the well-handled and enterprising Confeder- | ing again?' 'I can't find it;' and the hulk | ing with great alacrity to the command, 'For-

speech to everybody that will listen to him. of Illinois, of Chio, of Iowa, of Indiana, I implore you, I beg of you, come up now. Help us through two hours more. By all that you feller's a good speaker,' was the only response I heard, and the fellow who gave it nestled "I knew well enough the nature of the skulking animal in an army during a battle. I had average percentage. It was a big army, and

"Looking across the Tennessee we see a body of cavalry awaiting transportation over. They are said to be Buell's advance, yet they have been there an hour or two alone. But suddenly you eatch amid the leaves and undergrowth send up three cheers for Buell. They cheering! "Here comes a boat across with a lieutenant and two or three privates of the signal corps.

Some orders are instantly given the officer and as instantly telegraphed to the other side by the mysterious wavings and raisings and droppings of the flags. A steamer comes up with pontoons on board, with which a bridge could be speedily thrown across. Unaccountably enough, to on-lookers, she slowly reconnoiters and steams back again. Perhaps, after all, it is better to have no bridge there. It simplifies slink behind the bluffs as well as to the brave men who peril their lives to do the State some service on the fields beyond. Preparations go rapidly forward for crossing the division

A SURGEON TO THE FRONT.

"We have spent but a few minutes on the attached to the Union cause. Often playing more generally used, and is dearer to them | bluff, but they are the golden minutes that an important part in the war, he particularly and to the people than the official title. So it | count for years. Well was it for that driven, distinguished himself by saving his entire happens in other countries that old and young, defeated, but not disgraced army of General troop from the inglorious surrender of old men and women, boys and girls, feel an inter- Grant's that those minutes were improved. | Sion of my regret when I learned that you had the Shiloh battlefield on the 6th and 7th inst., | Ere yet the lease of life is half run out accurate counts, viz., 108,000 men of all arms.

I have not the means at band to verify the figures, but giving the usual numbers to divisfigures, but giving the usual numbers to divisfigures.

I have not the means at band to verify the figures, but giving the usual numbers to divisfigures.

I have not the means at band to verify the figures, but giving the usual numbers to division to a greater or less extent. I think every given the count of the man and women, boys and girls, icer at intermediate of the minutes were improved.

Colonel Webster, chief of staff, and an artillery times of peace, and are posted in army matters of the man and officer of no mean ability, had arranged the ingle of the man and officer of no mean ability, had arranged the ingle of the man and officer of no mean ability, had arranged the ingle of the minutes were improved.

Colonel Webster, chief of staff, and an artillery again and knowing as a friend the opportunity of meeting you times of peace, and are posted in army matters of the man and officer of no mean ability, had arranged the ingle of the man and officer of no mean ability, had arranged the ingle of the man and officer of no mean ability, had arranged the ingle of the man and officer of no mean ability, had arranged the ingle of the man and officer of no mean ability, had arranged the ingle of the man and officer of no mean ability, had arranged the ingle of the man and officer of no mean ability, had arranged the ingle of the man and officer of no mean ability, had arranged the ingle of the man arranged the man arranged the ingle of the man arranged the man to a greater or less extent. I think every guns that he could collect of those that re-American citizen should take a deeper interest | mained to us in a sort of semi-circle, protecting | ing episodes of my war experience. It was a curiin both the navy and army, and keep himself the landing and bearing chiefly on our center ous vicissitude of war that repaid with captivity better informed in regard to them than I fear most of us are now. The Posts of the G. A. R. having garrisons or officers or soldiers on detached service near them, might do something. tached service near them, might do something towards bringing about a more fraternal feeling between the citizens generally and the heavy siege-guns, long thirty-twos. Where army men by getting as many as possible of they came from I do not know; what battery the latter, who served during the war of the they belonged to I have no idea; I only know rebellion, to become members of their Posts- that they were there, in the right place, half a interested and active at that. And I think mile back from the bluff, sweeping the approaches by the left and by the ridge Corinth her extremity ought still to take an interest in our Regular forces, and to teach their sons and that Dr. Cornyn, surgeon of Frank Blair's old daughters to do the same. May THE TRIBUNE 1st Missouri artillery, proffered bis services; that they were gladly accepted, and that he did work them to such effect as to lay out ample work for scores of his professional brethren on the other side of the fight.

"Remember the situation. It was half-past 4 o'clock-perhaps a quarter later still. Every division of our army on the field had been repulsed. The enemy were in the camps of four out of five of them. We were driven to within little over half a mile of the landing. Behind us was a deep, rapid river. Before us was a victorious enemy. And still there was an hour humanity of Colonel Whitfield that the greater of country, rushed its very life to save, for fighting. 'Oh! that night or Blucher would | portion of my command was not killed on the | And found in Georgia's sands a nameless grave, come!' Oh! that night or Lew Wallace would | sp come! Nelson's division of General Buell's | Making a rapid mevement to clear myself much good. We didn't yet know why Lew | rear and flank, I suddenly struck the 9th Mis-Wallace wasn't on the ground. In the justice sissippi, commanded by Colonel Whitfield, of a righteous cause, and in that semi-circle of drawn up across my left flank. Immediately twenty-two guns in position, lay all the hope comprehending the hopelessness of the situa we could see.

ATTACK AND REPULSE.

"Suddenly a broad, sulphurous flash of light eaned out from the darkening woods; and through the glare and smoke came whistling the leaden hail. The rebels were making their crowning effort for the day, and, as was expected when our guns were hastily placed, that I am but doing justice to a brave and they came from our left and center. They had generous enemy when I say that to his hu-

"The rebel infantry gained no ground, but the furious cannonading and musketry constage. Our Cincinnati wooden gunboats, the A. O. Taylor and the Lexington, had been all day impatiently chafing for their time to come. The opportunity was theirs. The rebels were attacking on our left, lying where Stuart's brigade had lain on Lick Creek in the morning, and stretching thence in on the Hamburg road and across toward our old center as far as Hurlbut's camps. Steaming up to the mouth of the little creek, the boats rounded to. There was the ravine, cut through the "Eager to avenge the death of their com-

manding general (now known to have been plete the victory they believed to be within their grasp, the rebels had incautiously ventured within reach of their most dreaded autagonists, as broadside after broadside of 7-inch shell and 61-pound shot soon taught them. This was a fee they had hardly counted on, and the unexpected fire in flank and rear sadly disconcerted their well-laid plans. The boats fired admirably, and with a rapidity that was astonishing. Our twenty-two land guns kept up their stormy thunder; and thus, amid a crash and roar and scream of shells and demonlike hiss of minie-balls, that Sabbath evening wore away. We held the enemy at bay; it was enough. The prospect for the morrow was foreboding; but sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. We had had plenty of evil that day-of course, therefore, the text was applicable. Before dark the 36th Indiana, from Nelson's advance brigade, had crossed, advanced into line with Grant's forces at the double-quick, and had put in fourteen rounds as an earnest of what should be forthcoming on

ECHOES FROM SHILOH.

Colonel Win. T. Shaw, 14th Iowa, writing

In General Tuttle's account of the part taken Prentiss. This is not exactly correct as to the After the death of General Johnston (2:30 p.

I found a strong force, consisting of three

It was now probably past 4 o'clock." Bragg pressing rapidly forward, Stewart and Hurlbut were driven into the landing. Prenmanding-cursing, I am afraid. One strange tiss' left was forced back till he faced towards fellow-a major, if I remember aright-is mak- the landing, and between the position held by ing a sort of clevated, superfine Fourth of July the 12th, 14th, and 8th Iowa and the Hamburg road. About this time the 8th Iowa withdrew, He means well, certainly: 'Men of Kentucky, and the 14th Iowa moved into a position facing south, leaving a space between the 12th and 14th. About this time, and perhaps a half hour after Tuttle had withdrawn with the 2d hold dear, by the homes you hope to defend, and 7th Iowa, General Prentiss, with the 23d by the flag you love, by the States you honor, Missouri and some fragments of other regiments, not to exceed 150 men besides the 23d of treason, I conjure you, come up and do your | Missouri, was driven back from the direction duty now!' And so on for quantity. 'That of Pittsburg Landing, through the space between the 12th and 14th Iowa. The 23d Missouri, under Lieutenant-Colonel Morton, passed on towards the Shiloh road, by which Tuttle had withdrawn, and was captured by a regiment belonging to Patton Anderson's brigade. seen their performances before, but never on so General Prentiss, with the fragment of his dilarge a scale, never with such an utter sickness | vision and the 8th and 12th Iowa and the 58th of heart while I looked, as now. Still, I do not | Illinois, were captured in and near the camp believe there was very much more than the of the 3d Iowa, of Hurlbat's division. After Prentiss had passed me, I immediately engaged the force that had driven Prentiss back, driving them towards the landing. General Chalmers, in his report, says: "I came upon Major-General Bragg commanding, in the thickest of the fight, to whom I reported my action. I had been there but a few moments, however, when some of our troops were driven back in confusion, and General Bragg called to bring up Chalmers' brigade.' * * * Riding rapidly after them, I reached them just as the ensays the part of a regiment surrendering with me was the 18th Illinois. This is a mistake; it was a part of the 21st Missouri, which had fought with me, under command of Lieutenant Whittemore, since S a. m. General Chalmers is also mistaken as to the time of day; he says it was about 4 p. m. General Bragg says it was past 4 o'clock before he commenced his forward movement, with the command, "Forward! Let every order be for- It will do no harm nor offend any one. ward." As he had to fight over about one mile of ground to reach his position at the time of my surrender, often encountering stubborn resistence, it could not have been much beresistence, it could not have been much before 6 o'clock. I examined my watch at the In Georgia State, in Rebeldom, now stands, time, and it was 5:45. This also agrees with time, and it was 5:45. This also agrees with Mid pestilential air and swampy lands, the reports of other officers. As I crossed the A prison-place more fit for Southern dogs At dawn on the 9th of June, 1863, being not so in many of the older countries in the leaves it victory or death—to the cowards that head of a hollow leading down to Hurlbut's camps, and running nearly parallel with the Hamburg road, I struck the 9th Mississippi

drawn up across my flank, a strong line between me and Hurlbut's camps, with the whole of Bragg's force between me and Pitts-

Colonel Whitfield: CORINTH, MISS, April 10, 1884. COL. WM. T. SHAW, Anamosa, Iowa. MY DEAR SIR: I cannot exaggerate the expres-

after the regiments on your flanks had fled, and yielded only when assailed both in front and rear. The fortunes of war owed you something better; but, after all, one can never safely count on any reward save that which comes from the satisfaction of knowing that we have performed our duty well, I was very much in hopes that you would ex-tend your visit to Corinth and accept from me for a few days that hospitality that you once declin as a prisoner, because it could not be shared by your "boys." I even heard that you were coming over, and I placed a man to intercept you and bring you directly to my house, where my wife had prepared a chamber for you and swung the camp kettle, with some very excellent Glen Cevat and lemons in waiting on the mantel. But you did not come, and I seek refuge from my disappointment in this letter to you, which I trust will find you reciprocating my desire for a more intimate acquaint-

Very truly, yours, F. E. WHITFIELD. I will only say in regard to the circumstances of my surrender mentioned by Colonel Whitfield, that it was owing to the forbearance and | The noble and the brave who, at the call

tion I drew a white handkerchief from my of the wonderful powers and virtues of that

wasted their fire at 1,000 yards. Instantaneously our deep-mouthed bull-dugs flung out their sonorous response. The rebel artillery opened, and shell and round-shot came tearing on the manity I owe the lives of the greater part of the men who were with me at that time.

In the action of the 7th, the next day, Colonel Whitfield was severely wounded and taken

across the open space back of the bluff. May I be to his father's house, near Corinth, and notforgiven for the malicious thought, but I cer- withstanding his wounds he had his father come to Corinth through the mud and rain, the bluff among the crowd of skulkers hover- look me up, and offer me the hospitalities of his home. This I declined on the ground that I "Very handsome was the response our broken infantry battalions poured in. The enemy so bravely during the fight, as long as there was any chance of my being of any service to

I had neither seen nor heard of Colonel Whitfield since that time till the 6th inst., when I met some of his neighbors on the field of Shiloh, which resulted in the above letter.

In closing this letter, I will say that I surrendered my command; that no private or officer offered to yield till I gave the signal, and that during the three years I commanded the 14th Iowa I never gave an order that was not promptly obeyed. There is not a single act of the regiment that I cannot think of with pride, whether it be in the many well-fought battles in which they were engaged or in camp or on the march-always doing honor to themselves and their country. But to no act do I look back with more just pride than that after struggling for nearly a half mile over broken and heavily timbered ground against greatly supe rior numbers, I was able, when necessity compelled it, to surrender with well closed ranks and line well dressed. My regiment at the time of capture was reduced to 236 officers and enlisted men.

cudgels in defense of his regiment:

In reply to J. W. Beach, of 17th Illinois, I have to say that the 53d Ohio was far in advance of Hildebrand's brigade, lying in front of the ravine and spring, called the "Shilol Spring," in an open field, without any support on either flank, and when called in line by Colonel Appler the rebels had a cross fire from the timber on us from either side. When General Sherman and staff came up to where we were in line of battle, there was only a few stray shots from the timber by their skirmishers, and one of the general's orderlies was shot at that time. Then Colonel Appler gave the command to about face and right oblique, and marched us to the timber, forming a line fronting their skirmishers, where we took our position. To our left and a few rods to our rear there was a Zouave regiment. I do not know what regiment it was. Up to this time the 53d Ohio had not shown any signs of stampede or of fear-neither officers nor men. We had the utmost confidence in Colonel Appler, but had not long to wait to test the mettle of our colonel and other officers. Scarcely had we formed in line when the Zouave regiment and the 53d Ohio opened fire on the advancing line, which was coming through the timber directly in our front. After the first volley our colonel ordered us to fall back. This was just where he made his mistake, for we were not compelled to do so, and in falling back the men became confused and it was with difficulty that they were rallied again, and, it is true, some never did rally until they reached the river. Howdebrand's brigade, to the left of Shiloh Church. at that time, the colonel claimed, his men became unmanageable. It was said that Colonel Appler told his men to "look out for themselves." I cannot say what his orders were, only he departed for the landing, and, as a natural consequence, having a good excuse, there was plenty to follow his example. At the last encounter Lieutenant Laslie, of company H, 53d Ohio, was wounded, and lay there all through the fight, where he was found and taken care of after the battle was over.

Comrade Beach says: "Colonel Appler put spurs to his horse and made a charge for Pittsburg Landing." He is in error; for Colonel Appler never had a horse in the army. No man in the army ever saw him ride a horse while in the service. He says: "We then changed front [meaning the 17th Illinois] and lapped the 53d Ohio, which supported Waterhouse's battery." Here he is wrong; for the 53d Ohio did not support any battery until late in the evening-almost sundown. That was part of Waterhouse's, but it was two or three | 92 Market street, Calcago, Ill. (Established 1874.) miles from the place which Comrade Beach refers to; and what the 53d Ohio did there I think Waterhouse's men can vouch for. From my own personal knowledge some of our men helped to pull off their guns by hand. Their position was a very trying one, as the shell, grape and canister was killing their men and horses very rapidly. Our position at that time was such that we could not have fired into them unless we had about-faced to do it. And when Mr. Beach says we poured a volley into the battery he is mistaken again. There was no battery near us; but there was a battery further to our right, toward the Shiloh Church, we will send a sample cake pestage paid.

and if it got a volley of musketry from any Mention The National Tribune. and if it got a volley of musketry from any regiment it was from the 17th Illinois; it could not have been fired by the 53d Ohio. Hildebrand's brigade was not the only command that had stragglers which fled to the river. If that was so, General Hildebrand had a large command. It is true that there were some of the 53d Ohio that never took part in the battle after the first stampede, but there were others who did good fighting through the entire battle and are entitled to as much credit as any troops, and more under the circumstances in | delphia, Pa. to any place where the 53d Ohio did not do its duty whenever called on under the discipline of our last colonel, W. S. Jones, for there was no better now house and the National Tellum. We Charlest, Chicago. which they served. And Mr. Beach cannot point no better nor braver officer in the late war, and he was always ready with the 53d Ohlo to more than redeem for it what it lost under Colonel Appler. I would like to hear from some of the 53d Ohio; there are some who certainly can give a better description of the battle of Shiloh and other battles than I can. Speak out, old comrades. Don't shirk your duty.

March 17, 1864.]

Who raised its lefty walls of pine-wood logs. Between two hills, which slope on either side; No house or shed is seen within this pen, Wherein are thrust some thirty thousand men.

And in this dismal pen, 'neath heaven's blue sky, burg Landing and a portion of Polk's com- Of hope deprived, are left to starve and die mand advancing from the rear. Well, I sur- The aged brave, the youth of tender years, rendered, as related in the following letter from | The maimed, the blind, the noble volunteers!

'Tis March-that month so windy and so cold, Whose heary frosts regard not young nor old; It blights the sad, the jester in his mirtl Before his time, consigns to Mother Earth,

If to the hospital one should resort, He there would see his comrades' lives cut short, And some, now making of the ground their bed, Who will next day be numbered with the dead,

Look on you group, all huddled by the fire, In rags and shoeless! What shall them inspire? ghtnings flash and hark the thunders roar, While from the clouds above the rain doth pour.

Heedless they sit, though closer still they lie,

In vain attempt to keep their bodies dry; The time is midnight and the storm has ceased, From earthly cares a few more are released! The hospital awaits the newly dead, At early morn they're laid in their last bed; Alas! no wife for young ones there to weep-

'Tis sad and awful thus to contemplate The horrors of these heroes' wretched fate; The bitter cup of grief well-nigh o'erflows-Reveal the authors of these cruel woes!

To mourn for them where their beloved sleep!

Say, who should bear the brunt of all this ill? Is it Jeff Davis' or the Devil's will? Or shall the weight of it be laid upon The Government itself at Washington? Ah! Time must tell, and Time must bring to all

St. Patrick's Day! With stout hearts let us stand

there's hope!" The Half was Never Told

pocket and raised it on my sword in token of best of all medicines, Kidney-Wort. It has surrender. Now, as Colonel Whitfield had time to give less and the record of (supposed) incurable me at least two volleys in flank at short range | cases that have yielded to its influence is asbefore I surrendered, and which he would have | tounding. If you have trouble with your been justified in doing, and I may say here al- | Kidneys, Liver or Bowels; if you suffer from

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WANTED-By Bryam White, Coldwater, Ontario. Paul A. Oliver or Captata Joseph Hillan, of 5th N. Y. WANTED-By Wm, A. Clark, Anburn, Ind.—The address of any soldier who was on train of cars from Marista, Ga., to Chattanooga, Tenn., November, 1864, when the cars run of the track near the junction of the Cleveland and Atlanta Embroad. Also, of Mr., Ward, who was wardmaster at Marietta, Ga. 147-21

WANTED-By Albert Russell, Senson, Kan.-The natiress of surge in in charge of Tent No. J Hospital at Frederick City, Md., in September, October and November, 1862, or any countails who knew me in said

WANTED-By O. F. Chase, Oshkosh, Why.-The address of any members of company M, let Colorado

WANTED-By A. C. Totman, East Bloomish! Sta-tion, N. Y.-The madresses of John McIneray and Comrades Coon and Green, of the 5th corps, who were with me at Harper's Ferry in December, 1884, when I WANTED-By Sipke Vanderkolk, David City, Neb. death or burial of Weiger Vanderkolk, of company I sth lown, at buttle of Shibon, Tenn., April 6, '62. 147-

W ANTED-By Geo. S. Shaw, Ashby, Muss.—The address of the orderly sergeant or any officer or member of company C, 21th Missouri infantry, who was in battle of Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864. Also, who was in command of the company at that battle. WANTED-By the Editor of THE THIBLES The first V names of the following officers: Hospital Chap-lain D. D. Van Antwerp, of North Carolina; Medical inspector N. S. Townsend, of Ohio; Capt, and Assistant Quartermaster C. D. Lincoln, unknown; Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster J. Robinson, of Iowa; Ass't Surgeon C.

Quarternaster J. Robinson, of lowa, Assat Sargeon C.
L. Randall, of Michigan; Capt. and Assat Quarternaster
M. Pinner, of New York; Capt. and Assat Quarternaster
A. M. Gacoutte, of Ohio; Capt. and Assat Quarternaster
W. J. Kountz, of Pennsylvania; Hospital Chaplaia Z.
K. Hawley, of Illinois; Major J. O. Culver, payonaster,
of Wisconsin; Major A. J. Taylor, Interest Ohio inf;
Colonel A. H. Grimshaw, late 4th Delaware inf. WANTED-By Mrs. Annie D. Steel, Trough Creek, Pa,-The address of any committee who know Ja-cob Steel, of company H, 18th Penusylyania volunteers,

while in Libby Prison in 1565. WANTED-By L. B. Adams, Olmsted, Obfo-The ad-V dress of Comrade Eldridge, wardmaster, and L. Van De Rogart, assistant wardmaster and nurse, at Fortress Rosecrans Hospital, in 1864-5. WANTED-By Allen Eakens, Sheldon, Mo. - The address of Sergt, John Tuttle author, handed to the

W aress of Sergt. John Tuttle, acting hospital stew-ard, 45th Missouri infantry, at Johnsville, Tenn., in Jun-WANTED-By G. W. Frist, Crawfordsville, Ind.— The address of the post surgeon in charge of hos-pitals at Chattanooga, Tenn., during winter of 1:64-5.

WANTED-By Mrs. Louise E. Sanford, Danvers, Mass.-The address of any officers or sallors who served on U. S. steamer Minnel, who knew Alphonso

WANTED-By E. M. Carpenter, Pleasant Home, Oreg.—The address of Dr. C. A. Cowmill, in charge of Stauley's General Hospital, New Borne, N. C., in 1963, and Dr. Sedall, of 85th New York, also attending in above hospital; also, Captain Wood, William Olmsied, or any members of company C, 171st Pennsylvania militia.

WANTED-By Edward I. Hodgkin, Rockland, Wis.
-The address of Chas, McIntyre, private, 1st battery, Wisconsin light artillery.

WANTED-By Thomas W. Eaton, lafe of company I, 75th Indiana volunteers, Piper City, Ili.—The address of George W. Meyer, surgeon in charge of Hos-pital No. 8, Bowling Green, Ky., April, 1865.